



SUTTON - IN - ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer
of Health

and

The Chief Public Health Inspector

1965

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council : Mrs. N. Bettison, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee : C. E. Holland Esq.

Public Health Department

Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., Tel. Sutton-in-Ashfield 3081

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 4/1/66)

Combined Whole Time Appointments—

Medical Officer of Health (from 5/1/66)

STEPHEN YOUNG, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.),
[D.P.H.]

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (from 1/2/66)

T. F. HAYNES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H.

Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

A. ANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H.

Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. BOSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H.,

Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods

W. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and
other Foods, Smoke and Sanitary Science Certs.

P. N. TOWNSEND, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Diploma for Inspectors of
Meat and other Foods

Trainee Public Health Inspector—

R. PAYTON

Intermediate Examination of the Public Health
Inspectors Diploma

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN

Clerks—

Mrs. S. COUPE

Miss M. MERRY

Miss S. KEY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I submit my last annual report on the public health of the district and the work of the Health Department. The Chief Public Health Inspector has reported and commented on the aspects of the work under his control.

The vital statistics showed no significant change, though there were, in fact, fewer deaths from cancer of the lung and our rate remained below the figure for England and Wales. After the record low of 1964 the infantile mortality rose to its more usual level and was just above the national rate.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was less than half that for last year, and less than 2 per cent. of the schoolchildren tuberculin tested gave a positive reaction.

With the exception of the usual, but small, epidemic of measles, the incidence of infectious disease was minimal. The most important single factor in the decline of the other common infectious diseases is the immunisation of infants and children and a high level of mass immunity must be maintained if epidemics are to be abolished completely. These preventive measures, of course, are administered by the Local Health Authority.

The prophylaxis which is under your control is the prevention of bronchitis by extending the provisions of the Clean Air Act to the whole of the town as quickly as practicable. Your public health inspectors have devoted much of their time to the necessary investigations and with your firm support some progress has been made. That the air is polluted is borne out by the daily readings and from scrutiny of the figures for the year it will be noted that there was a small, though not very significant, improvement, in so far as the highest daily reading failed to reach four figures for the first time and the mean monthly average was less than last year. However, there is still a long way to go.

Another preventive measure which has been much discussed during the past few years is the fluoridation of water supplies. The Council decided to support the procedure and informed the Local Health Authority of their decision and a formal request to introduce fluoridation was made by them to the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board. Thus the prevention of dental caries in children rested with the Water Board but a final decision had not been reached by the end of the year.

When I made the first representation of an unfit area over thirty years ago, the immediate need was the rehousing of the tenants and the demolition of their houses. I said then that vacant sites could be potentially more dangerous to the public health than the unfit houses which had previously occupied them and that plans should be made for their future use. Some of them have been built upon and plans for others are in hand, but there still remain several areas of desolation in and around the middle of the town awaiting development. There are now only a few unfit houses scattered throughout the district and these are being dealt with steadily. Some others will be included in future development areas. However, there are still many lacking essential amenities though your public health inspectors have done everything possible to encourage improvements by the use of the grant available. The demand for houses still exceeded the supply, particularly for bungalows.

Your inspectors continued their valuable work on food inspection and hygiene and once again no episode of food poisoning was recorded.

Plans were finalised for the improvement of the Health Department and the accommodation of the Housing Department in the adjoining clinic buildings vacated by the Local Health Authority. When the work is completed early next year there will be added convenience and comfort for the public and better working conditions for the staff, and consultation and co-operation between the Health and Housing Officers will be greatly facilitated.

I have to acknowledge the help of the Surveyor, Sewage Works Manager, Housing Manager, Engineer to the Central Notts. Water Board and the Chief Inspector of Police who have provided some of the information included in the report.

Next year you will share the services of a whole time Medical Officer of Health and a Deputy and I hope they will have the same encouragement and support the Health Department has enjoyed during my term of office.

To the Chief Public Health Inspector and all the members of the staff I offer my sincere thanks for their ready co-operation in all the aspects of the work of the Health Department over the years, and I commend them to my successors as a most efficient Public Health Team with whom it has been a pleasure to work.

Your obedient servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

Madam Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report for the year. The full information of the work and inspections of the Public Health Inspectors is shown in detail under Sections C, D and E of the report.

This is the first full year's working of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and a considerable amount of time has been spent on this duty. A copy of the annual report required under this legislation is included in the main body of this report.

The slum clearance proceeds on the lines indicated in previous reports. There are no major programmes required at present and small individual blocks of property are now under constant supervision. Eighteen houses represented as Individual Unfit were demolished during the year. There are some large Redevelopment Areas envisaged for the future.

Much effort has again been directed to improvement grants. The first Compulsory Improvement Area is ready to be submitted to the Council for declaration. During the year individual improvement grants totalled 87 standard and 8 discretionary. This makes a grand total of 661 houses modernised (375 standard and 286 discretionary).

Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection has again accounted for a considerable amount of the Inspectors time. I am now convinced that all Local Authorities should be given greater powers to control the hours of slaughtering.

Three Smoke Control Areas have been submitted for confirmation. The new grant arrangements for Authorities in the East Midlands area should make a considerable incentive to householders to accept the principle of the Clean Air Act. I sincerely hope that the wide choice of better quality appliances now available for grant should do much to alleviate the fear and criticisms experienced in our first area and there seems to be a tendency for even better types of smokeless fuels to be produced. Unfortunately, the cost of premium smokeless fuels is still the strongest criticism from many members of the public.

Although the Council have managed to acquire a further small acreage of land adjoining the Charnwood Street Tip for refuse disposal, I am now finally convinced that a long term policy must be made. This district, like many others, will eventually have to face up to the financial implications of the separation and incineration of refuse.

My thanks are due to the members of the Council and Dr. McKean for their continued support and encouragement, and to all Inspectors and staff for continued loyalty and team work.

Your obedient servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	40,550
Number of Inhabited Houses	13,887
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1966)	£1,130,395
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	£4,710

Vital Statistics

	Total	Males	Females	
Deaths	438	238	200	
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) (Comparability factor 1.17)				12.6
Live Births—Legitimate	656	341	315	
Illegitimate	38	18	20	
	<hr/> 694	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 335	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) (Comparability factor 1.02)	Legitimate ...		16.5	
	Illegitimate ...		1.0	17.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ...				5.5%
	Total	Males	Females	
Still Births	19	10	9	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				26.6
Legitimate Rate per 1,000 legitimate total live and still births				26.7
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births				25.6
Total Live and Still Births	713	369	344	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ...	14	9	5	
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				20.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...				19.8
Illegitimate infant deaths (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)				26.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				13.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ...				39.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion), number of deaths				1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births				1.4

Population

Though excess of births over deaths was two hundred and fifty six, the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General showed an increase of only fifty.

Births

The live birth rate was the same as last year for legitimate births and a little less for illegitimate births.

The following table shows the Rh groups of mothers for births, live and still, notified during the year.

	Still Births	Live Births	Infants died during the year
Rh positive	13	552	13
Rh negative	5	118	1
Not known	1	17	—

Fifteen infants reported as suffering from jaundice progressed favourably. Five of the mothers were Rh negative, nine were Rh positive, and one not known.

Fifty-eight per cent. of all births were in hospital to which four hundred and twelve mothers were admitted. Two infants had exchange blood transfusions.

Premature births

Only thirty-seven of the six hundred and ninety-four infants born alive were premature by weight. This is the smallest number since 1946 when notification of birth weight was started. Twelve of the confinements were at home, five of the infants being subsequently admitted to hospital. With a higher proportion in the lighter weight groups the survival rate at one month fell to 81% compared with 90% last year.

Statistical summary:—

Rate per 1,000 live births	2.9	4.3	10.1	7.2	28.8	53.3
Birth weight	-2lb. 3oz.	-3lb. 4oz.	-4lb. 6oz.	-4lb. 15oz.	-5lb. 8oz.	Total
Home	—	—	2	—	10	12
Hospital	2	3	5	5	10	25
Deaths	2	1	2	1	1	7
Survived one month	—	2	5	4	19	30

Rh factor of the mothers

						Births	Infants survived one month
Rh positive ... ..	...	...	...	...	28	30	23
Rh negative ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Not known ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2

Still births

The rate rose to the high level of 26.6 compared to 15.7 for England and Wales. Fourteen of the births were premature by weight, and one was illegitimate. Two of the mothers had ante natal supervision at the clinic and the others attended their family doctor. In one case there was a poor obstetric history, five pregnancies resulting in only one live child delivered by Caesarean Section.

The causes of intrauterine death were:—

Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth ...	7
Placental and cord disease	3
Congenital malformations	3
Diseases of foetus, and ill defined causes	6

The distribution according to age and number of pregnancies of the mother was as follows:—

Age of mother	Pregnancy				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Under 20 years	2	—	—	—	—
20 - 29 years	4	3	1	3	1
30 - 39 years	2	—	1	1	1
	8	3	2	4	2

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths of infants under one week, was 39.3 per thousand live and still births compared with 26.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

The rate rose from the record low level last year to 20.2. This was chiefly due to the increase in early neo-natal deaths associated with prematurity, and respiratory infection in older infants. In four cases the cause of death was determined after post mortem examinations on the instructions of the coroner.

Registered cause of death						No. of Deaths		
(a)	Under one week					At home	In hospital	Total
Prematurity	1	2	3
Prematurity with Respiratory Distress Syndrome	—	2	2
Prematurity with Intra Ventricular Haemorrhage	—	1	1
Prematurity with Anencephaly	—	1	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	—	1	1
						2	7	9
(b)	One week and under one month					—	—	—
(c)	One month and over							
Acute Respiratory Infection	1	—	1
Virus Pneumonia	2	—	2
Encephalitis	—	1	1
Hirschsprung's Disease	—	1	1
						3	2	5

The following table shows the age of the mother, Rh factor and the number of pregnancies for neo-natal deaths. One twin pregnancy.

Age of mother					Rh Pos.	Rh Neg.	Pregnancy			
Under 20	...	...	...	...	2	—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
20 - 29 years	...	...	...	...	3	—	2	1	—	—
30 - 39 years	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
40 years	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
					7	1	3	1	2	2

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death :

					Prematurity	Congenital Malformation	Respiratory Infections
1936	...	...	...	...	11.2	8.0	20.9
1946	...	...	...	...	14.5	6.6	9.2
1956	..	...	...	...	8.9	7.1	8.9
1964	...	...	...	...	5.7	5.7	2.85
1965	...	...	...	...	10.1	2.9	4.3

Infantile Mortality in Wards					Comparative Mortality	
Year	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42
1956	34	43	67	39	43	27
1964	13	13	10	22	14.3	20
1965	23	15	28	22	20.2	16.9

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

					Under 1 month	Over 1 month
1936	...	...	...	...	26	43
1946	...	...	...	...	26	20
1956	...	...	..	...	32	11
1964	...	...	...	...	11	3
1965	...	...	...	...	13	7

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total live and still births:—

1936	...	...	...	...	60	1964	...	...	...	...	29
1946	...	...	...	...	55	1965	...	...	...	...	39
1956	...	...	...	....	61						

	Sutton-in-Ashfield	England & Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	17.5	18.1
Still births per 1,000 births, live and still	26.6	15.7
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	20.2	19.0
Neo-natal mortality, deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births	13.0	13.0
Maternal deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion)	1.4	0.19
Due to abortion	0.0	0.06

General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—

	Sutton-in-Ashfield	England & Wales
All causes	12.6	11.5
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.024	0.042
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.345	0.553
Other Cancer	1.578	1.674

Chief causes of death (based on the International Statistical Classification)

Malignant Neoplasm:—	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	9	4	13
Lung and Bronchus	13	1	14
Breast	—	4	4
Uterus	—	4	4
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Others	19	22	41
	42	36	78

Diseases of Circulatory System:—

	Males	Females	Total
Coronary disease, angina	63	36	99
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9
Other heart disease	12	19	31
Other circulatory disease	9	8	17
	87	69	156

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System:— 39 42 81

Diseases of Respiratory System:—

Pneumonia	8	5	13
Bronchitis	15	14	29
	23	19	42

There were three fewer deaths from cancer of the lung. Thirteen males and one female died at ages from fifty-six to seventy-nine.

Deaths from bronchitis remained about the same as last year.

Annual Rainfall Sutton-in-Ashfield		Deaths from Bronchitis as a % of deaths from all causes Sutton-in-Ashfield England and Wales	
1958	33.88"	11.43%	5.58 %
1959	21.54"	9.83%	5.508%
1960	36.79"	11.41%	5.031%
1961	25.04"	8.95%	5.68 %
1962	23.03"	8.84%	5.99 %
1963	25.31"	7.50%	6.17 %
1964	21.95"	6.40%	5.37 %
1965	35.08"	6.62%	5.32 %

There was one maternal death, a woman aged thirty-three who died from eclampsia in her sixth pregnancy. She had attended the ante natal clinic and was admitted to hospital where she died, the cause of death being certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination.

Of the seven deaths from suicide, four were due to barbiturate poisoning — the youngest being a girl of sixteen and the oldest a man aged eighty-five years, two were caused by carbon monoxide poisoning and one due to hanging. The latter was a brother of one of the coal gas victims.

Four deaths were recorded following accidents in the home. One was a child aged five years whose clothing caught fire. The other three were due to falls, two women over eighty years of age, and one man aged thirty-nine.

Two schoolgirls died, one as recorded above from burns and the other, aged twelve, from a tumour of the brain.

Motor vehicle accidents accounted for five deaths. One little boy aged four was knocked down by a van, two elderly pedestrians were struck by motor vehicles whilst crossing the road, and two were motor cycle accidents.

The following statistics on accidents in Sutton-in-Ashfield are extracted from the summary prepared by the Chief Inspector of Police.

Year	Number of Accidents	Killed	Injured Serious	Injured Slight
1965	309	5	63	205
1964	355	5	67	238

The accidents were most numerous on the A615 road

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary during the year.

Mortuary

The mortuary at King's Mill Hospital was used for seventy cases at a cost of £106 15s.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workman

Sickness and Superannuation Schemes

There were forty-two examinations during the year

Acceptance recommended	...	...	...	40
Acceptance not recommended	...	...	...	1
Special report on fitness	...	...	...	1

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.60	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	58	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.6	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12.	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4
1954	30.6	25.4	15.5	15.2	12.	11.3
1955	27.3	24.9	14.7	15.0	12.5	11.7
1956	42.9	23.7	14.0	15.6	13.6	11.7
1957	24.6	23.1	14.1	16.1	12.8	11.5
1958	27.4	22.6	14.4	16.4	14.1	11.7
1959	29.8	22.2	15.7	16.5	12.9	11.6
1960	30.9	21.9	15.9	17.1	13.8	11.5
1961	17.4	21.6	15.6	17.4	14.2	12.0
1962	24.4	21.6	17.2	18.0	13.7	11.9
1963	29.6	21.1	17.8	18.2	13.9	12.2
1964	14.3	19.9	17.6	18.4	13.6	11.3
1965	20.2	19.0	17.5	18.1	12.6	11.5

*Crude

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

Ante-Natal, Post-Natal, Relaxation, Cytology, Maternity and Child Welfare, Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics.

From April 5th, 1965, all Sutton-in-Ashfield Sessions were held at the County Health Clinic, New Street. A weekly Cytology Clinic commenced on Monday, 3rd May, 2 p.m.

The Huthwaite, Stanton Hill and Skegby Clinics were continued.

The times of the various Clinics and attendances of Doctors may be obtained from—

The County Health Clinic,
New Street,
Sutton-in-Ashfield
Telephone Sutton-in-Ashfield 3036

This new County Council Building accommodates on the first floor the following —

School Health Clinic
Dental Clinic
Home Help Service Office
Mental Welfare Office

The telephone number for all these Services is as above.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

Except for one isolated house supplied by a well and three caravan sites supplied by standpipe, all houses have direct supply from the mains.

The Central Nottinghamshire Water Board is responsible for supplying the district with sufficient water of wholesome quality. The Engineer and Manager has supplied the following information:—

“Mains Extensions carried out in Sutton-in-Ashfield during 1965 —
Trunk Mains 9” — 1,070 yards; 12” — 1,330 yards;
3” mains — 174 yards; 4” mains — 1,453 yards.

No separate figures are available for consumption for Sutton-in-Ashfield, but the average domestic consumption over the Board's area is 28.39 gallons per head per day, and the total trade consumption in Sutton was 200,945,000 gallons.

Three Medical Officers were appointed to the Board in 1965.”

The Board operates a twenty-four hour emergency call service on telephone number Mansfield 2412-5.

Forty-nine samples from the mains supply, taken in this district by the Public Health Inspectors, were examined bacteriologically, and one chemically. All were satisfactory.

Fluoride content in parts per million —

Year sample taken	1956	1956	1956	1963
Supply	Rushley	Meden Valley	Mansfield	Far Baulker
Fluoride content	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04

The natural fluoride content of the water supply in this district is well below the optimum of one part per million, and, therefore, fluoridation is indicated, and should be introduced as soon as possible. The procedure is advocated by the Ministry of Health and has the full support of the following professional and local authority organisations as a proved and safe caries-preventive measure in children—

General Dental Council
British Dental Association
British Medical Association
Society of Medical Officers of Health
County Councils Association
Association of Municipal Corporations
Royal Society of Health

The following is the result of the chemical analysis on drinking water taken from the mains supply at the Council Offices, 8th December, 1965 —

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total solids dried 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	248.00
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	24.80
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	6.07
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	110.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	80.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	—
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in 4hrs. at 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal
Colour — Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar						
at 21°C in 72 hours	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar						
at 37°C in 24 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar						
at 37°C in 48 hours	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coli — aerogenes count per 100 mls.						
at 37°C in 48 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls.						
at 44°C in 48 hours	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.		

At the time of sampling this water satisfied the standard of bacterial quality required by the Ministry of Health. This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Public Swimming Baths

As a result of damage by fire in February the public swimming baths were not in use during 1965.

The new pool was not completed as anticipated in October. It was hoped to open it early in 1966.

Sewerage

During the year extensions to sewers were —

- 168 yards of 6” foul sewer
- 279 yards of 9” foul sewer
- 96 yards of 12” surface water sewer
- 150 yards of 15” surface water sewer
- 1200 yards of 6” rising main at Blackwell Road, Huthwaite

Sewage Disposal

The reconstruction of the Unwin Road Sewage Works continued. It is anticipated that certain sections of the new works will be in use from April, 1966.

The new pumping station at Blackwell Road was completed and brought into operation in October, 1965. The sewage draining to this area is being pumped to the Common Road Works for treatment, and the old Blackwell Road Works have been abandoned.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for 1965 was 35.08”, compared with the average for the past fifty-one years of 28.74”. The minimum was in October with 0.72”, and the maximum in December with 6.64”. The highest daily rainfall was in December when the reading was 1.06”.

Environmental Health

Public Cleansing

(a) Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
(b) Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
(c) Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

Visits in connection with Housing

(a) Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
(b) Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1369
(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Other visits

Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	608
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	533

Notices Served

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Informal Notices Outstanding 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Statutory Notices Outstanding 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Informal Notices Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Verbal Notices Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

General Work

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	1354
Blocked drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
No. of premises visited in connection with drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Rodent infestations abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Conversions completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Pail closets abolished 1930-1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	3481
Pail closets remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	80*
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Persons disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

* The remaining pail closets cannot be converted owing to the absence of sewers.

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses.

Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Control Areas

Every effort is now being made by all concerned to establish a progressive programme of Smoke Control Areas and a further three areas have been submitted for confirmation. These areas include a total of 2,000 houses, existing and approved development, in an area of approximately 300 acres. The object of this policy being to include all future new housing in immediate Smoke Control Areas wherever possible.

We are hoping that the new grant arrangements applied to the East Midlands Authorities will do much to eliminate the controversy which arose from the introduction of our first area. There is no doubt that a more realistic grant towards the cost of more modern and efficient appliances is now available and the householders has a much wider choice on the question of fuel.

Estimation of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method

SMOKE : The term “smoke” is used to denote fine suspended impurity collected by the test filter.

H.D.R.— Highest Daily Recording) measured in
L.D.R.— Lowest Daily Recording) microgrammes
M.A.— Monthly Average) per cubic metre

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
1965	H.D.R.	L.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	L.D.R.	M.A.	Rainfall
January	856	44	289	328	30	146	2.09"
February	576	140	278	547	98	186	0.85"
March	560	40	216	396	71	188	3.04"
April	292	42	117	263	71	97	1.61"
May	204	15	94	203	73	87	2.33"
June	120	12	61	248	33	108	3.53"
July	107	32	64	131	24	74	2.67"
August	106	22	69	132	29	71	1.60"
September	273	43	147	244	42	119	5.63"
October	500	59	167	251	48	129	0.72"
November	604	33	208	330	49	130	4.37"
December	439	49	208	287	37	108	6.64"

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

Collection

This service proceeded quite smoothly and a weekly collection has been maintained. There were few changes in the labour force which remained fairly static. I think this is due to the Bin Bonus Scheme which is running very successfully. Thanks are due to all the workmen in the Cleansing and Salvage Services for their standard of work. Many of our original vehicles are 15 years old and some a bit older and the maintenance of the vehicle fleet deserves high commendation. These older vehicles are now reaching the end of their useful life and will have to be replaced regularly each year, as spare parts are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

Refuse Disposal

A further small acreage of land has been acquired adjoining the existing Charnwood Street tip and this will give a small extension to our tipping potential.

I now feel sure that the long term policy of refuse disposal for this district must be carefully considered as I am of the opinion that like many other districts, we are drifting to the harsh reality of the need for the disposal of refuse by separation and incineration. The cost of installation and management of this process is very much higher than controlled tipping and the financial implications of such a project will need the most careful consideration. The time factor is all important because such a venture, if it must come, will take possibly two to three years to materialise.

Cesspool Cleansing

The demands on this service increase gradually.. The new emptying bay for the tanker is now under construction at the sewage works and should be completed by the summer.. Estimates are to be submitted for the provision of a new 1,200 gallon tanker equipped for cesspool cleansing and the emptying of the few remaining pail closets.

Salvage

Every effort is being made to increase the output of salvage to the Paper Mills within the capabilities of the existing labour force.

Sales were as follows:—

		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper and fibreboard, 1964	...	559	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,625	7	10
Waste paper and fibreboard, 1965	...	578	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,297	10	0

SECTION D

HOUSING

Although housing accommodation was provided for one hundred and ninety-one families, twelve in new houses and one hundred and seventy-nine in relets, the number of applications outstanding at the end of the year had increased by one hundred and ten.

Special consideration was given to the comfort of old persons' bungalows. Insulation was improved and in some of the older types the internal design was altered to provide a separate bathroom and the heating system was brought up to date. Further schemes with a resident warden service were discussed and it is hoped that one will be completed next year. The appointment of a woman welfare officer to the Housing Department was an excellent preventive measure. By her interest in the welfare of tenants many difficult problems were resolved and several older people were enabled to continue life in their own house instead of accepting admission to a Home.

Houses built by private enterprise amounted to one hundred and seventy-two.

Housing Manager's report :

Number of dwellings at 31/12/65

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton area	...	2587	407	40	604	3638
Skegby area	...	508	50	44	52	654
Huthwaite area	...	294	56	0	48	398
		3389	513	84	704	4690
As at 31/12/64		3377	513	84	704	4678

Total number of applications outstanding at 31/12/65

		Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Totals 31/12/65	31/12/64
From Tenants	...	66	141	56	41	304	260
For Bungalows	...	45	401	94	98	638	577
Families in Rooms		52	177	52	26	307	302
	Total	163	719	202	165	1249	1139
As at 31/12/64		138	680	161	190	1139	

Lettings during 1965 according to situation of dwelling

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 2 bedroom house	...	...	12	—	—	12
Relets —						
Houses	...	...	73	14	10	97
Bungalows	...	...	13	4	2	19
Ground floor flats	...	...	22	1	1	24
First floor flats	...	...	35	2	2	39
		Total	155	21	15	191
	Lettings 1964		334	14	18	366
		1965		1964		1963
New dwellings		12		178		5
Relets		179		188		158

Four dwellings were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Fifteen dwellings were let to tenants moved from redevelopment and road widening areas.

Lettings during 1965 showing district from which applicants were housed:—

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
Four bedroom houses	—	3	—	—	3
Three bedroom houses	10	43	8	16	77
Two bedroom houses	3	20	2	4	29
Bungalows	—	10	7	2	19
Downstairs flats ...	—	10	7	3	20
Upstairs flats ...	2	14	3	3	22
Higher rented flats ...	7	10	3	1	21
	22	110	30	29	191
Lettings during 1964	30	248	48	40	366

Housing Architect's report:—

Houses completed by Private Contractors during 1965	...	172
Council houses completed	... ..	12
Council houses under construction	... ..	53
Schemes in course of preparation —		
Ashgate	... ..	32
Aged Persons Dwellings, Skegby	... ..	28
Flats, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill	... ..	38
Houses, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill	... ..	92

Summary of Housing action during the year

Houses represented as Individual Unfit	... ..	1
Houses demolished — Individual Unfit	... ..	18
Houses demolished — Clearance Areas	... ..	0
Houses closed	... ..	0
Number of persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses		14
Number of families displaced from Individual Unfit Houses		9

Repair of Unfit Houses

Houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	... ..	191
Houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	... ..	8
Houses rendered fit by Local Authority in default	... ..	4

Housing Act, 1957 — Overcrowding,:

Six households were investigated for alleged overcrowding, none of which proved to be legally overcrowded.

31/12/64 families on the list	... ..	0
Added 1965	... ..	0

Improvement Grants

	Standard	Discretionary
Total to 31/12/64	288	278
Grants paid 1965	87	8
	<u>375</u>	<u>286</u>

Summary 1965

(1) Standard	Owner/ Occupiers	Tenanted
Number of applications received and approved ...	65	135
Number refused	—	—
Number of dwellings improved	80	7
Amount paid — 87 grants	£9,308	4s 4d
Average grant per house	£106	19s 9d

Amenities provided —

Fixed bath	70
Shower	1
Wash hand basin	73
Hot water supply	72
Water Closet within dwelling	87
Food store	50

(2) Discretionary	Owner/ Occupiers	Tenanted
Number of applications received and approved ...	1	0
Number refused	—	—
Number of dwellings improved	4	4
Amount paid — 8 grants	£1,903	2s 11d
Average grant per house	£237	17s 10d

Re-housing and demolition

Four families were re-housed from individual unfit properties and fifteen from re-development areas..

The total number of houses required at the end of the year was thirteen from the lists, and, in addition, a number to re-house families from unfit properties in re-development areas.

Details of Re-housing

(a) from Individual Unfit Houses

5, New Fall Street, Huthwaite	10, Greenwood Avenue, Huthwaite
7, New Fall Street, Huthwaite	64, Columbia Street, Huthwaite
96, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill	26, Barker Avenue, Skegby
58, Station Street, Sutton	20, Jephson Road, Sutton

In addition, the following Individual Unfit Houses were vacated and closed, the tenant not being re-housed by the Council —

3, New Fall Street, Huthwaite	95, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill
31, Main Street, Huthwaite	

(b) from Redevelopment Areas

East Ward

86, Stoney Street	50, Leamington Drive
-------------------	----------------------

West Ward

1/3, Church Street	3, Northfield Close
44, Slater Street	67, St. Michael Street
48, Slater Street	8, Brookfield Avenue
52, Slater Street	37, Young Crescent
5, Victoria Street	34, Stevenson Crescent
7, Victoria Street	13, Crown Street
14, Victoria Street	4, Ashgate
16, Victoria Street	39, Martyn Avenue
26, Victoria Street	10, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby
28, Victoria Street	283, Mansfield Road, Sutton

Huthwaite Ward

1/3, Blackwell Road	6, Bowne Street, Sutton
6, Harper Terrace	5, Mapplewells Road
8, Harper Terrace	2, Mapplewells Road
140, Sutton Road	22, St. Mary's Court

Details of Demolition

Individual Unfit houses — Eighteen

West Ward

37, 39, 41, Church Street
5, Dovedale Avenue,
Sandlant, Glen Street

Huthwaite Ward

31, Main Street

Skegby Ward

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Dunsil Cottages, Teversal
91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill

Caravan Sites

There are three licensed caravan sites in use, as follows:—

	Number of vans
Redfern's Caravan Site, Ashfield Street, Skegby	12
Radford's Caravan Site, Grove Road	2
Glover's Site, Grove Road	2

The permanent sites present no problems. We still have the same difficulty with the roaming caravan travellers who like to stay as long as possible on unauthorised sites.

Factories Act, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspection (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	131	35	0	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	6	0	0
Total	144	45	0	0

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	3	3	0	3	0
Overcrowding (S2) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temp. (S3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate vent. (S4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	0	1	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	0	3	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	0	7	0

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No of outworkers in August list re- quired by Section 133 (1) (c)	Section 133			Section 134	
		No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	178	0	0	0	0	0
Cleaning and Washing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outworkers not employed on any other processes						

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Table A — Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of prem- ises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of reg- istered premises receiving a gen- eral inspection during the year
Offices	15	52	30
Retail Shops	36	247	127
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	3	9	8
Catering establishments open to the public canteens	4	24	20
Fuel storage depots	0	1	1
Total	58	333	186

Table B — Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises—457

Table C — Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	771
Retail shops	867
Wholesale departments, warehouses	50
Catering establishments open to the public	121
Canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	1,818
Total Males 825	
Total females 993	

Table D — Exemptions

There were no exemptions

Table E — Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions

Table F — Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or 5 of the Act—0
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act — 1 Public Health Inspector — 1 Clerk

Contraventions found during General Inspections									
Section									Number
Section 4	(Cleanliness)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Section 5	(Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Section 6	(Temperature)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Section 7	(Ventilation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Section 8	(Lighting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Section 9	(Sanitary Conveniences)			...	...	...	...	...	69
Section 10	(Washing Facilities)			...	...	...	...	...	52
Section 11	(Drinking Water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Section 12	(Accommodation for Clothing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Section 13	(Seating Facilities)			...	...	...	...	...	11
Section 14	(Seats for Sedentary Work)			...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 15	(Eating Facilities)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Section 16	(Floors, passages and stairs)			...	...	...	...	...	31
Section 17	(Fencing of exposed parts of machinery)	...	...			...	...	...	3
Section 24	(First-Aid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Section 50	(Abstract)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total									465

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses were licensed:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Supply Co., Church Street.
 Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.
 Mr. G. Lowe, High Street, Stanton Hill.

Slaughtermen's licences issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
New slaughtermen's licences issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1167
(b) Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	44
(c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	38

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	27057	4061	128	40	16550	6278	0
Number inspected	27057	4061	128	40	16550	6278	0

All diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned	1	0	0	0	7	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1125	48	1	817	1623	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	27.72%	37.5%	2.5%	4.95%	25.96%	

Tuberculosis Only:

Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	0	0	163	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.07%	0	0	0	2.60%	0

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally con- demned	1	0	0	0	0	0

Meat and Other Food Condemned
At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops

Tuberculosis

	Weight lbs.	lbs.
1 collar, 156 heads, 6 livers, 2 lungs, 2 mesenteries 10 lbs. carcase meat	1988	1988

Other diseases

Abscesses — part carcases	...	...	...	...	208	
Arthritis — part carcases	...	...	...	...	26	
Bruising — part carcases	...	...	...	...	97	
Cysticercus Bovis — 1 beast carcase	...	...	...	...	400	
Emaciation — 2 pig carcases	...	...	...	...	59	
Pathological Emaciation — 1 pig carcase	...	...	...	...	180	
Pyæmia — 2 pig carcases	...	...	...	...	210	
Septicæmia — 1 pig carcase	...	...	...	...	120	
Swine erysipelas — 1 pig carcase	...	...	...	...	122	1422

Offal

Abcesses	3 diaphragms, 16 heads, 3 hearts, 2 kidneys 151 livers, 30 lungs, 1 spleen, 5 stomachs and intestines, 3 udders		2201
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	38 heads, 4 tongues	...	1156
Bacterial Necrosis	3 livers	...	39
Cirrhosis	78 livers	...	270
Congestion	171 lungs	...	171
Cysticercus Bovis	1 diaphragm, 8 heads	...	643
Cysts	1 diaphragm, 5 heads, 17 hearts, 10 livers, 1 lung	...	206
Fascioliasis	916 livers, 25 lungs	...	7912
Gastro-enteritis	1 set stomach and intestines	...	2
Hydro-nephrosis	3 kidneys	...	1
Mastitis	26 udders	...	285
Milk Spot	53 livers	...	160
Nephritis	3 kidneys	...	5
Parasites	1 heart, 381 livers, 193 lungs, 2 mesenteries	...	830
Pericarditis	158 hearts	...	154
Peritonitis	1 abdomen, 12 diaphragms, 206 livers, 13 spleens, 1 stomach and intestines	...	1008
Pleurisy	2 diaphragms, 473 lungs	...	1596
Pneumonia	1003 lungs	...	1183
Telangiectasis	6 livers	...	78
Tumour	1 collar, 1 head	...	15
			19337

Summary of meat condemned :

Tuberculosis	...	1988 lbs.
Other diseases	.....	19337 lbs.

21325 = 1523st. 3lbs.

Detained — carcases of cattle detained in cold storage for
Cysticercus Bovis — nine

At Retail Food Shops :

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.
							8
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Total							<u>353</u>

Milk Supply

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Distributors 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	82
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dealers Licensed to sell Untreated Milk 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/65	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of visits to Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	62
New Dairies erected, dairies modernised or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	0

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

On and after 1st October, 1964, “Untreated” replaced “Tuberculin Tested” as a special designation for raw milk.

Milk samples taken :

Untreated	Pasteurised	Pasteurised (Channel Isles)	Pasteurised (Homogenised)	Sterilised	Total
27	33	21	19	24	124

All were satisfactory.

Two samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli. Both were negative.

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1965.

(a) Ice Cream :

	No.	Inspections
Manufacture and sale	3	14
Sale only	172	96
	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test (1)
Ice cream	47	47
Iced Lolly	3	Satisfactory

No case of infringement of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations has been found.

(b) Meat Products

No.	Inspections
26	81

Food Hygiene Regulations

Details of Food Premises and Inspections				
Categories	Number	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation		Inspections
		(16)	(19)	
Butcher and Baker	2	2	2	4
Baker and General Grocer ...	13	13	13	22
Butcher	40	40	40	35
Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer	3	3	3	22
Confectioners	20	20	20	6
Fish and Chip Frying ...	21	21	21	30
Fishmongers	2	2	2	14
General Grocer and Greengrocer	25	25	25	32
Grocer and General Stores	122	122	122	102
Greengrocer	16	16	16	10
Off-Licence and Confectioner	1	1	1	1
Wines and Spirits and Bottlers	7	7	7	10
Public Houses, Hotels and Clubs	48	48	48	110
Cafe, Snack Bar and Restaurants	9	9	9	68
Off-Licences and Grocer ...	10	10	10	4
Greengrocer and Wet Fish	6	6	6	5
Canteens	40	40	40	51
Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2
Inspection of other Food Businesses and Vehicles				
Market Stalls				296
Street Vendors				25

Public Market

Conditions here are generally satisfactory. Regular inspections are made on all market days.

The mobile washing unit is available on all market days.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and other Foods

All these items are taken to the local works for treatment and conversion to fertilizer.

General Observations

Inspections under Food Hygiene and Office and Shops Act are now done simultaneously.

Food and Drugs

Milk Supplies—Samples Tested

Untreated (Farm Bottled)	Pasteurised (Channel Isles)	Pasteurised (Homogenised)
Pasteurised	Sterilised	
36	24	20
All one hundred and twenty three samples proved satisfactory.		

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	6
(ii) Number of positive samples found	0

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There is no plant in the district.

Food and Drugs Act—Legal action

No prosecutions were made during the year.

Twelve complaints were received and investigated. In these cases warnings were issued by the Council to all the firms concerned, and a further four samples reported unsatisfactory by the Public Analyst were similarly dealt with.

Details of samples analysed during the year.

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Apricot pie	1		
Baking powder	1		
Batter mix	1		
Beefburgers	1		
Bubble gum	3		
Butter	1		
Cake decorations	2		
Canned beans in tomato sauce	1		
Canned beef milano snack meal	1		
Canned beef steak with gravy	2	2	Low meat content
Canned cherries in heavy syrup	1		
Canned chicken in chicken jelly	1		
Canned damsons in heavy syrup	1		
Canned garden peas	1		
Canned Irish stew	1		
Canned Mandarin oranges	1		
Canned mixed vegetables	1		
Canned pilchards in tomato sauce	1		
Canned processed peas	1		
Canned prunes in syrup	2		
Canned ravioli	1		
Canned sausages in brine	1		
Canned sliced peaches	1		
Canned smoked Norwegian brisling	1		
Canned steak and kidney pie	1		
Canned stewed steak	1		
Canned Stuffed pork roll	1		
Canned tomato juice	1		
Canned vegetable soup	1		
Cheese—processed	1		
Cheese—cream	1	1	Low fat—should be 'Full fat soft cheese'
Cheese—spread with crab	1		
Chewing gum	2		
Christmas plum pudding	1		
Cider vinegar	1		
Clear mixed pickles	1		
Coffee and chicory essence	1		
Confectionery (sweets)	9		
Cornflower	1		
Cornish pasty	1		
Cooking oil	2		
Curry powder	1		
Danish mussels	1		
Demerara sugar	1		
Dried sliced onions	1		
Dried thyme	1		
Dry gin	1		

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Ferromyn tablets	1		
Fig roll biscuits	1		
Fish cakes	2		
Fish spreads	2		
Fruit sauces	2		
Ground cinnamon	1		
Honey	1		
Lemonade shandy	2		
Lemon pie filling	1		
Lemon squash	1		
Lime and lemon crush	1		
'Limmits' slimming biscuits	1		
Milk loaf	1		
Milk shake syrup	1		
Mincemeat	1		
Minestrone soup mix	1		
Mint sauce	1		
Mixed fruit peel	2		
Mixed pickling spice	1		
Onion sauce mix	1		
Parsley sauce mix	1		
Pearl barley	1		
Preserves (various)	5		
Prodexin tablets	1		
Quick-jel	1		
Sage and onion stuffing	2		
Salad cream	1		
Scotch shortbread	1		
Sliced bread	1		
Sultanas	1		
Table jellies	2	1	Incorrectly labelled Did not give packers name and address as required by Label- ling of Food Order, 1953.
Tea	1		
Tomato ketchup	2		
	<hr/> 108		

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last thirty-one years are summarised below.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation) ...	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	26	2
1947—1965 (inclusive)	0	0

Prophylaxis — Completed treatment 1965

Born in years	1965	1964	1963 & 1962	1961 — 1950 (inc.)	Totals
Clinics	265	310	22	11	608
Privately	4	31	35	10	80
	269	341	57	21	688

BOOSTER Injections given about school age

Clinics	529
Privately	13
	542

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1965

Under 1 year, i.e. born 1965	269
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive)	2295
School children, 5—15 years (inclusive)	5794

% Level of Immunisation

	31/12/65	31/12/64
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive)	87%	87%
School children, 5—15 years (inclusive) ...	96%	96%

Age groups 1—4 years

	Completed Treatment
Children born 1961	88%
Children born 1962	87%
Children born 1963	88%
Children born 1964	85%

Whooping Cough

Only one case was notified, a little girl aged five years, who had been notified as having the same disease in January, 1962, and February, 1963. There are no records of any prophylactic treatment which had been requested privately.

Prophylaxis — Primary — Completed treatment 1965						
Born in years		1965	1964	1963 & 1962	1961 — 1950 (inc.)	Totals
Clinics	... ..	265	309	16	1	591
Privately	... ..	4	31	35	5	75
		269	340	51	6	666

Tetanus

Prophylaxis — Primary — Completed treatment 1965						
Born in years		1965	1964	1963 & 1962	1961 — 1950 (inc.)	Totals
Clinics	... ..	265	310	22	22	619
Privately	... ..	4	31	35	15	85
		269	341	57	37	704

Children attending the Casualty Department of the Hospital and given an initial dose of toxoid can have the other two doses given at the immunisation clinic.

Reinforcing injections — Triple Antigen — Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus — given age 18/21 months						
		Born 1964		Born 1963		Totals
Clinics	191	...	322	513
Privately	7	...	31	38

Acute Poliomyelitis

No notifications were received.

Prophylaxis — Completed primary treatment — three oral doses 1965						
Born in years		1965	1964	1963 & 1962	1961 — 1950 (inc.)	Totals
Clinics	... ..	94	443	52	48	637
Privately	... ..	1	29	36	13	79
		95	472	88	61	716

Reinforcing Oral Doses (Given about school age)

Clinics	... ..	528	
Privately	... ..	5	533
Estimated percentage treated —			
Children born 1964	... ..	...	31/12/65 82% 31/12/64 —
Children born 1963	... ..	...	86% 76%
Children born 1962	... ..	...	85% 81%
Children born 1961	... ..	...	88% 88%
Born 1960—1943	... ..	...	85% 85%

Smallpox

The last case in the district was notified in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated		Primary Clinics	Vaccinations Privately	Re-vaccinations Clinics	Re-vaccinations Privately
Under 1 year	...	2	11	—	—
Age 1 year	...	261	24	—	—
Age 2 to 4 years	...	21	13	1	—
Age 5 to 15 years	...	2	2	1	—
		286	50	2	—

Measles

There were three hundred and seventy-two cases of measles notified, the usual biennial peak being reached in January when one hundred and forty-four cases were notified. One child aged nine months was admitted to hospital with broncho-pneumonia.

In addition, three other children with complications of measles were treated in hospital, two had broncho-pneumonia and one encephalitis.

In general the disease was mild and there were no deaths.

Incidence in months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
144	87	15	11	3	2	1	4	7	4	29	65	372

Incidence in wards

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
134	121	44	73

Age and sex distribution

		Males	Females	Total
Under 1	...	10	22	32
Age 1	...	24	35	59
Age 2	...	17	23	40
Age 3	...	23	32	55
Age 4	...	21	26	47
Age 5—9	...	73	64	137
Age 10—14	...	—	1	1
Age 32	...	1	—	1
		169	203	372

Scarlet Fever

Only five cases were notified.

The only other cases notified were four Erysipelas and one Dysentery.

One infant aged twelve months was treated in hospital for Meningococcal Meningitis from which she recovered.

Tuberculosis						
Age periods	New Cases				Deaths	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-25	0	1	1	0	0	0
25-35	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	1	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	3	0	0	0	0	1
65 and upwards	0	1	0	0	0	0
	4	2	1	0	0	1

Notification of pulmonary tuberculosis fell to a total of six compared with thirteen last year. The rate per 100,000 population was 14.8 compared with 32.1 for last year. Occupation was not a significant factor.

Three of the males were in the 55-65 age group and one of the females was over 65 years of age. The disease of the younger woman was found by Mass Miniature Radiography. Two other cases had occurred in the same workroom, one in 1963 and the other in 1964. Employees in this factory have an annual opportunity for chest x-ray and all were advised to avail themselves of it. No evidence of direct contact between the three cases was found. No further cases have occurred.

Four cases were in Hospital when notified and the other two were admitted within fourteen days of primary notification.

The woman who died was fifty-five years of age and had been on the register since 1958.

The site of the non-pulmonary disease was the cervical glands.

One female was added to the pulmonary register on transfer from another area.

Four cases were removed from the register on death from other causes. Seventeen pulmonary cases first notified between 1948 and 1960, and two non-pulmonary cases, were removed on recovery, and six on leaving the district.

			Males		Females		Total
			P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/65	...	...	68	6	35	3	112
31/12/64	...	...	82	6	40	6	134

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases recommended for priority.

Families on priority list 31/12/64	...	...	...	...	...	0
Families added to list 1965	...	...	...	...	...	1
						1
Families re-housed by Council 1965	...	...	...	...	...	1
						0

B.C.G. Testing and Vaccination

The acceptance rate for Sutton-in-Ashfield Schools was 77%, and for Skegby Hall Residential School, which takes pupils from a very wide area, it was 88%. The percentage of positive reactors from the former was less than 3% at each school, the average being 1.9%, compared with 5.7% for the Residential School. Arrangements were made for initial Chest X-Ray of all positive reactors, with a repeat one year later. No active disease was found after first X-Rays or at the repeat X-Rays for last year positive reactors.

School	Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Eastbourne Secondary Modern	45	0	45	45
Girls' Grammar	47	1 2.1%	46	46
Hillocks Secondary Modern ...	37	1 2.7%	36	36
Huthwaite Secondary Modern ...	37	1 2.7%	36	36
Stanton Hill Secondary Modern	137	3 2.2%	134	134
Westbourne Secondary Modern	62	1 1.6%	61	61
	365	7 1.9%	358	358
Skegby Hall Residential School	35	2 5.7%	33	33
	400	9 2.25%	391	391

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions from 16th to 22nd March. Two thousand, one hundred and twenty-six persons attended and no case of active tuberculosis was found. Two observation cases were referred to the Chest Clinic.

Number X-Rayed			X-Rayed First Time	
Male	Female	Total	Number	%
862	1264	2126	690	32%

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

	After full investigation for the years									
	1965		1962		1959		1956		1954	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Active	-	-	-	-	2	.09	2	.06	4	.15
Observation	2	.09								

Sessions were also held at several of the large factories where one case was found and admitted to Ransom Hospital.

The Unit was available to the public as usual from January to April at Postern Street, Nottingham —

Men any Tuesday	)	1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	)	and
Women any Thursday	)	5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1965

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified. Age Groups													Total cases notified in—				Total Deaths cases ad- mitted to Hosp.	
	TOTAL	Under 1	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65	East Ward	West Ward	Huth- waite Ward	Skegby Ward		
Scarlet Fever	...	5	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	372	32	59	40	55	47	137	1	0	1	0	0	134	121	44	73	1	0
Whooping Cough	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
Dysentery	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

— Printed by —
F. W. Buck & Sons Ltd.
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.
